

## ORT

To wring the widow from her custom'd right,  
And have no other reason for his wrong,  
But that he was bound by a solemn oath? *Shakeſp.*  
Sad widows, by thee riſed, weep in vain,  
And ruin'd orphans of thy rapes complain. *Sandys.*  
The ſea with ſpoils his angry bullets ſtrow,  
Widows and orphans making as they go. *Waller.*  
Pity, with a parent's mind,  
This helpleſs orphan whom thou leav'ſt behind. *Dryden.*  
ORPHAN. *adj.* [*orphanus*, Fr.] Bereft of parents.  
This king left orphan both of father and mother, found  
his eſtate, when he came to age, ſo diſjointed even in the  
nobleſt and ſtrongeſt limbs of government, that the name  
of a king was grown odious. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
ORPHANAGE. } *n. f.* [*orphelinage*, Fr. from *orphan*.] State  
ORPHANISM. } of an orphan.  
ORPIMENT. *n. f.* [*auripigmentum*, Lat. *orpiment*, *orpin*, Fr.]  
True and genuine *orpiment* is a foliaceous foſſil, ſometimes  
found in maſſes of two or three inches diameter, and one  
inch in thickneſs; but it is oftener met with in ſmaller con-  
geries of flakes from an eighth of an inch to a third in dia-  
meter, lodged in zarnich. See *ZARNICH*. It is of a fine  
and pure texture, remarkably heavy, and its colour is a  
bright and beautiful yellow, like that of gold. It is not  
hard but very tough, eaſily bending without breaking: ſome  
have declared *orpiment* to be only muſcovy talk, ſtained by acci-  
dent. But talk is always elatiſtick, but *orpiment* not ſo; talk  
alſo remains unaltered in the ſtrongeſt fire, whereas *orpiment*  
melts readily, and as readily burns away. *Orpiment* has  
been ſuppoſed to contain gold, and is found in mines of  
gold, ſilver, and copper, and ſometimes in the ſtrata of marl.  
It is frequent in the Eaſt-Indies and the Turkiſh dominions,  
the fineſt coming from Smyrna. We have it alſo in Ger-  
many and Saxony. The ancients were well acquainted with  
this drug, which they called *arſenicon*; and though they  
were utterly unacquainted with the poiſonous ſubſtance called  
*arſenick*, yet *orpiment* has been by ſome very unjuſtly deemed  
a poiſon; but it appears to be an innocent medicine which  
the ancients preſcribed internally. The painters are very  
fond of it as a gold colour. *Hill's Mat. Med.*  
For the golden colour, it may be made by ſome ſmall mixture  
of *orpiment*, ſuch as they uſe to braſs in the yellow alchemy; it  
will eaſily recover that which the iron loſeth. *Bacon.*  
ORPHANOTROPHY. *n. f.* [*ὀρφανὸς* and *τροφὴ*.] An hoſpital  
for orphans.  
ORPINE. *n. f.* [*orpin*, Fr.] Liverer or roſe root, *anacampſeros*,  
*Telephum*, or *Rhodia radis*. A plant. It hath a roſe ſhaped  
flower, conſiſting of ſeveral leaves placed orbicularly; out of  
whoſe many-leaved empalement riſes the pointal, which after-  
ward becomes a three-cornered fruit, conſiſting of one cell,  
which is filled with roundiſh ſeeds: the leaves are placed alter-  
nately on the branches. It is a low plant, whoſe branches trail  
on the ground; the leaves are ſmall and roundiſh, of a glau-  
cous colour, and of a pretty thick confidence. The flowers  
are ſmall, and of a whitish green colour. *Miller.*  
Cool violets and *orpine* growing fill,  
Embatheſt balm and cheerful galingale. *Spencer.*  
ORRERY. *n. f.* An inſtrument which by many complicated  
movements repreſents the revolutions of the heavenly bodies.  
It was firſt made by Mr. Rowley, a mathematician born at  
Litchfield, and ſo named from his patron the earl of Orrery:  
by one or other of this family almoſt every art has been en-  
couraged or improved.  
ORRIS. *n. f.* [*orris*, Latin.] A plant and flower.  
It hath no leaves to the flower, but conſiſts of many ſta-  
mina ariſing from a five-leaved empalement. The pointal  
becomes the ſeed, which is flat and orbicular, and incloſed  
in the empalement, which becomes a foliaceous capsule, in  
which are included two forts of ſeeds. *Miller.*  
The nature of the *orris* root is almoſt ſingular; for roots  
that are in any degree ſweet, it is but the ſame ſweetneſs  
with the wood or leaf; but the *orris* is not ſweet in the leaf;  
neither is the flower any thing ſo ſweet as the root. *Bacon.*  
ORRIS. *n. f.* [old Fr.] A fort of gold or ſilver lace.  
ORTS. *n. f.* ſeldom with a ſingular. [This word is derived  
by Skinner from *ort*, German, the fourth part of any thing;  
by Mr. Lye more reaſonably from *orda*, Iriſh, a fragment.  
In Anglo Saxon, *ord* ſignifies the beginning; whence in ſome  
provinces *odds* and *ends*; for *ords* and *ends* ſignify remnants,  
ſcattered pieces, reſidue; from *ord* thus uſed probably came  
*ort*.] Reſidue; things left or thrown away.  
He muſt be taught, and train'd, and bid go forth;  
A barren-ſpirited fellow, one that feeds  
On abject *orts* and imitations. *Shakeſp. Jul. Cæſ.*  
The fractions of her faith, *orts* of her love,  
The fragments, ſcraps, the bits, and greaſy reliques  
Of her o'er eaten faith, are bound to Diomedes. *Shakeſp.*  
Much good do't you then;  
Brave pluſh and velvet men,  
Can feed on *orts* and ſafe in your ſtage-cloths;  
Dare quit, upon your oaths,  
The ſtagers, and the ſtage-wrights too. *Ben. Johnson.*

## OSC

ORTHODOX. *adj.* [*ὀρθός* and *δοξία*; *orthodox*, Fr.] Sound  
in opinion and doctrine; not heretical.  
Be you perſuaded and ſettled in the true proteſtant religion  
profefſed by the church of England; which is as found and  
*orthodox* in the doctrine thereof, as any Chriſtian church in  
the world. *Bacon.*  
Eternal bliſs is not immediately ſuperſtricted on the moſt  
*orthodox* beliefs; but as our Saviour ſaith, if ye know theſe  
things, happy are ye if ye do them; the doing muſt be firſt  
ſuperſtricted on the knowing or believing, before any hap-  
pineſs can be built on it. *Hammend.*  
ORTHODOXY. *adv.* [from *orthodox*.] With foundneſs of  
opinion.  
The doctrine of the church of England, expreſſed in the  
thirty-nine articles, is ſo foundly and ſo *orthodoxly* ſettled, as  
cannot be queſtioned without extreme danger to the honour  
of our religion. *Bacon.*  
ORTHODOXY. *n. f.* [*ὀρθόδοξία*; *orthodoxie*, Fr. from *orthodox*.]  
Soundneſs in opinion and doctrine.  
I do not attempt explaining the myſteries of the Chriſtian  
religion, ſince Providence intended theſe ſhould be myſteries,  
it cannot be agreeable to piety, *orthodoxy*, or good ſenſe, to  
go about it. *Swift.*  
ORTHODROMICKS. *n. f.* [from *ὀρθόδρομος* and *δρόμος*.] The art  
of failing in the ark of ſome great circle, which is the ſhorteſt  
or ſtraighteſt diſtance between any two points on the ſur-  
face of the globe. *Harriſ.*  
ORTHODROMY. *n. f.* [*ὀρθόδρομος* and *δρόμος*.] *orthodromie*, Fr.]  
Sailing in a ſtraight courſe.  
ORTHOGON. *n. f.* [*ὀρθός* and *γωνία*.] A rectangled figure.  
The ſquare will make you ready for all manner of com-  
partments; your cylinder for vaulted turrets and round build-  
ings; your *orthogon* and pyramid, for ſharp ſteeples. *Peach.*  
ORTHOGONAL. *adj.* [*orthogonels*, Fr. from *orthogon*.] Rectan-  
gular.  
ORTHOGRAPHER. *n. f.* [*ὀρθός* and *γραφω*.] One who ſpells  
according to the rules of grammar.  
He was wont to ſpeak plain, like an honeſt man and a  
ſoldier; and now he is turn'd *orthographer*, his words are juſt  
ſo many ſtrange diſhes. *Shakeſp.*  
ORTHOGRAPHICAL. *n. f.* [from *orthography*.]  
1. Rightly ſpelled.  
2. Relating to the ſpelling.  
I received from him the following letter, which, after  
having rectified ſome little *orthographical* miſtakes, I ſhall  
make a preſent of to the public. *Addiſon's Spectator.*  
3. Delineated according to the elevation, not the ground-plot.  
In the *orthographical* ſchemes there ſhould be a true de-  
lineation and the juſt dimensions of each face, and of what  
belongs to it. *Mortimer's Eſſay.*  
ORTHOGRAPHICALLY. *adv.* [from *orthographical*.]  
1. According to the rules of ſpelling.  
2. According to the elevation.  
ORTHOGRAPHY. *n. f.* [*ὀρθός* and *γραφω*; *orthographia*, Fr.]  
1. The part of grammar which teaches how words ſhould be  
ſpelled.  
This would render languages much more eaſy to be learned,  
as to reading and pronouncing, and eſpecially as to the writ-  
ing them, which now as they ſtand we find to be trouble-  
ſome, and it is no ſmall part of grammar which treats of  
*orthography* and right pronunciation. *Holder.*  
2. The art or practice of ſpelling.  
In London they clip their words after one manner about  
the court, another in the city, and a third in the ſuburbs;  
all which reduced to writing, would entirely confound *ortho-*  
*graphy*. *Swift.*  
3. The elevation of a building delineated.  
You have the *orthography* or upright of this ground-plot,  
and the explanation thereof with a ſcale of feet and inches.  
*Moxon's Mech. Exer.*  
ORTHOPNOEA. *n. f.* [*ὀρθοπνοία*; *orthopnoë*, Fr.] A diſorder  
of the lungs, in which reſpiration can be performed only in  
the upright poſture.  
His diſeaſe was an aſthma oft turning to an *orthopnoea*; the  
cauſe a tranſlation of tartarous humours from his joints to  
his lungs. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*  
ORTIVE. *adj.* [*ortivus*, Fr. *ortivus*, Lat.] Relating to the riſing  
of any planet or ſtar.  
ORTOLAN. *n. f.* [French.] A ſmall bird accounted very de-  
licious.  
Not *ortolans* nor godwits. *Cowley.*  
ORVAL. *n. f.* [*orvale*, Fr. *orvala*, Lat.] The herb clary. *Diſt.*  
ORVETAN. *n. f.* [*orvietano*, Italian; ſo called from a moun-  
tebank at Orvieto in Italy.] An antidote or counter poiſon;  
a medicinal compoſition or electuary, good againſt poiſon.  
*Bailey.*  
OSCHEOCELE. *n. f.* [*ὀσχεοcele* and *κύστις*.] A kind of hernia when  
the inteſtines break into the ſcrotum. *Diſt.*  
OSCILLATION. *n. f.* [*oscillum*, Latin.] The act of moving  
backward and forward like a pendulum.  
OSCILLATORY. *adj.* [*oscillum*, Lat.] Moving backwards and  
forwards like a pendulum. *The*

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The actions upon the ſolids are ſtimulating or increaſing  
their vibrations, or *oscillatory* motions. *Arbutnot.*  
OSCITANCY. *n. f.* [*oscitantia*, Lat.]  
1. The act of yawning.  
2. Unuſual ſleepineſs; careleſſneſs.  
If perſons of ſo circumſpect a piety, have been thus over-  
taken, what ſecurity can there be for our wreckleſs *oscitancy*?  
*Government of the Tongue.*  
It might proceed from the *oscitancy* of tranſcribers, who,  
to diſpatch their work the ſooner, uſed to write all numbers  
in cyphers. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N<sup>o</sup>. 470.  
OSCITANT. *adj.* [*oscitans*, Latin.]  
1. Yawning; unuſually ſleepy.  
2. Sleepy; ſluggiſh.  
Our *oscitant* lazy piety gave vacancy for them, and they  
will now lend none back again for more active duty.  
*Decay of Piety.*  
OSCITATION. *n. f.* [*oscito*, Lat.] The act of yawning.  
I ſhall defer conſidering this ſubject till I come to my trea-  
tiſe of *oscitation*, laughter, and ridicule. *Tatler*, N<sup>o</sup>. 63.  
OSTER. *n. f.* [*oſter*, French.] A tree of the willow kind, grow-  
ing by the water, of which the twigs are uſed for basket-  
work.  
The rank of *oſters*, by the murmuring ſream,  
Left on your right hand, brings you to the place. *Shak.*  
Ere the fun advance his burning eye,  
I muſt fill up this *oſter* cage of ours  
With baleful weeds and precious juiced flowers. *Shakeſp.*  
Bring them for food ſweet boughs and *oſters* cut,  
Nor all the winter long thy hay rick ſhut. *May's Virg.*  
Like her no nymph can willing *oſters* bend,  
In basket-works, which painted breaks commend. *Dryd.*  
Along the marſhes ſpread,  
We made the *oſter* fringed bank our bed. *Po. Odyſſ.*  
OSMUND. *n. f.* A plant. It is ſometimes uſed in medicine.  
It grows upon bogs in divers parts of England. *Miller.*  
OSPRAY. *n. f.* [corrupted from *offſpraga*, Latin.] The ſea-  
eagle, of which it is reported, that when he hovers in the  
air, all the fiſh in the water turn up their bellies, and lie  
fill for him to ſeize which he pleaſes. *Hammer.*  
I think he'll be to Rome  
As is the *ospray* to the fiſh who takes it,  
By ſovereignty of nature. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*  
Among the fowls ſhall not be eaten, the eagle, the offſprage,  
and the *ospray*. *Numbers xi. 13.*  
OSSELET. *n. f.* [French.] A little hard ſubſtance ariſing  
on the inſide of a horſe's knee, among the ſmall bones; it  
grows out of a gummy ſubſtance which ſaſtens thoſe bones  
together. *Farrier's Dict.*  
OSSICLE. *n. f.* [*officulum*, Latin.] A ſmall bone.  
There are three very little bones in the ear, upon whoſe  
right conſtitution depends the due tenſion of the tympanum;  
and if the action of one little muſcle, which ſerves to draw  
one of theſe *officles*, fixt to the tympanum, be loſt or abated,  
the tenſion of that membrane ceaſing, ſound is hindered from  
coming into the ear. *Holder on Speech.*  
OSSIFICK. *adj.* [*offe* and *facio*, Lat.] Having the power of  
making bones, or changing carneaſous or membranous to  
bony ſubſtance.  
If the caries be ſuperficial, and the bone firm, you may  
by medicaments conſume the moiſture in the caries, dry the  
bone, and diſpoſe it, by virtue of its *offifick* faculty, to thruſt  
out a callus, and make ſeparation of its caries. *Wiſeman.*  
OSSIFICATION. *n. f.* [from *offify*.] Change of carneaſous,  
membranous, or cartilaginous, into bony ſubſtance.  
*Offifications* or indurations of the artery, appear ſo con-  
ſtantly in the beginnings of aneurifms, that it is not eaſy to  
judge whether they are the cauſe or the effect of them. *Sharp.*  
OSSIFRAGE. *n. f.* [*offifraga*, Lat. *offifrague*, Fr.] A kind of eagle,  
whoſe fleſh is forbid under the name of gryphon. The *offi-*  
*fraga* or *ospray*, is thus called, becauſe it breaks the bones  
of animals in order to come at the marrow. It is ſaid to  
dig up bodies in church-yards, and eat what it finds in the  
bones, which has been the occaſion that the Latins called  
it *avis byſtaria*. *Calmet.*  
Among the fowls ſhall not be eaten the eagle and the  
*offifrage*, and the *ospray*. *Numb. xi. 13.*  
TO OSSIFY. *v. a.* [*offa* and *facio*.] To change to bone.  
The dilated aorta every where in the neighbourhood of  
the cyſt is generally *offified*. *Sharp's Surgery.*  
OSSIVOROUS. *adj.* [*offivorus* and *vorus*.] Devouring bones.  
The bore of the gullet is not in all creatures alike an-  
ſwerable to the body or ſtomach; as in the fox, which feeds  
on bones, and ſwallows whole, or with little chewing;  
and next in a dog and other *offivorous* quadrupeds, it is very  
large. *Derham's Phyſico-Theol.*  
OSSUARY. *n. f.* [*offuarium*, Lat.] A charnel houſe; a place  
where the bones of dead people are kept. *Diſt.*  
OST. } *n. f.* A veſſel upon which hops or malt are dried. *Diſt.*  
OSTER. } *n. f.* A veſſel upon which hops or malt are dried. *Diſt.*  
OSTENSIVE. *adj.* [*oſtentis*, Fr. *oſtende*, Lat.] Showing; be-  
tokening.

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OSTENT. *n. f.* [*oſtentum*, Latin.]  
1. Appearance; air; manner; mien.  
Uſe all th' obſervance of civility,  
Like one well ſtudied in a ſad *oſtent*,  
To pleaſe his grandam. *Shakeſp. Merch. of Ven.*  
2. Show; token. Theſe ſenſes are peculiar to *Shakeſp.*  
Be merry, and employ your chiefſt thoughts  
To courtſhip, and ſuch fair *oſtents* of love  
As ſhall conveniently become you there. *Shakeſp.*  
3. A portent; a prodigy; any thing ominous.  
Latinus, frighted with this dire *oſtent*,  
For counſel to his father Faunus went;  
And fought the ſhades renown'd for prophecy,  
Which near Alburnia's ſulph'rous fountain lie. *Dryden.*  
OSTENTATION. *n. f.* [*oſtentatio*, Fr. *oſtentatio*, Lat.]  
1. Outward ſhow; appearance.  
If theſe ſhows be not outward, which of you  
But is four Volſcians? —  
—March on my fellows;  
Make good this *oſtentation*, and you ſhall  
Divide in all with us. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*  
You are come  
A market-maid to Rome, and have prevented  
The *oſtentation* of our love. *Shakeſp.*  
2. Ambitious diſplay; boaſt; vain ſhow. This is the uſual  
ſenſe.  
If all theſe ſecret ſprings of detraction fail, yet a vain  
*oſtentation* of wit ſets a man on attacking an eſtabliſhed  
name, and ſacrificing it to the mirth and laughter of thoſe  
about him. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N<sup>o</sup>. 256.  
He knew that good and bountiful minds were ſometimes  
inclined to *oſtentation*, and ready to cover it with pretence  
of inciting others by their example, and therefore checks  
this vanity: Take heed, ſays he, that you do not your alms  
before men, to be ſeen. *Atterbury.*  
3. A ſhow; a ſpectacle. Not in uſe.  
The king would have me preſent the princeſs with ſome  
delightful *oſtentation*, ſhow, pageant, antick, or firework.  
*Shakeſp.*  
OSTENTATIOUS. *adj.* [*oſtento*, Latin.] Boaſtful; vain;  
fond of ſhow; fond to expoſe to view.  
Your modeſty is ſo far from being *oſtentatious* of the good  
you do, that it bluſhes even to have it known; and therefore  
I muſt leave you to the ſatisfaction of your own conſcience,  
which, though a ſilent panegyrick, is yet the beſt. *Dryden.*  
They let Ulyſſes into his diſpoſition, and he ſeems to be  
ignorant, credulous, and *oſtentatious*. *Broome on the Odyſſ.*  
OSTENTATIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *oſtentatious*.] Vainly; boaſt-  
fully.  
OSTENTATIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *oſtentatious*.] Vanity; boaſt-  
fulneſs.  
OSTENTA'TOUR. *n. f.* [*oſtentateur*, Fr. *oſtento*, Lat.] A boafter;  
a vain ſetter to ſhow.  
OSTEOCOLLA. *n. f.* [*ὀστέον* and *κόλλα*; *osteocolle*, Fr.] *Osteocolle*  
is frequent in Germany, and has long been famous for bring-  
ing on a callus in fractured bones; but the preſent practice  
with us takes no notice of it. *Kill's Mat. Med.*  
*Osteocolle* is a ſpar, generally coarſe, concreted with earthy  
or ſtony matter, precipitated by water, and incruſted upon  
ſticks, ſtones, and other like bodies. *Woodward.*  
OSTEOCOPE. *n. f.* [*ὀστέον* and *κόπω*; *osteocope*, Fr.] Pains in  
the bones, or rather in the nerves and membranes that en-  
compaſs them. *Diſt.*  
OSTEOLOGY. *n. f.* [*ὀστέον* and *λόγος*; *osteologie*, Fr.] A deſcrip-  
tion of the bones.  
Richard Farloe, well known for his acuteness in diſſection  
of dead bodies, and his great ſkill in *osteology*, has now laid  
by that practice. *Tatler*, N<sup>o</sup>. 62.  
OSTIARY. *n. f.* [*oſtium*, Lat.] The opening at which a ri-  
ver diſembogues itſelf.  
It is generally received, that the Nilus hath ſeven *ostiaries*,  
that is, by ſeven channels diſburtheneth itſelf unto the ſea.  
*Brown's Vulgar Errors*, b. vi.  
OSTLER. *n. f.* [*hoſtelier*, French.] The man who takes care  
of horſes at an inn.  
The ſmith, the *oſtler*, and the boot-catcher, ought to par-  
take. *Swift's Direct. to the Groom.*  
OSTLERY. *n. f.* [*hoſteleries*, French.] The place belonging to  
the *oſtler*.  
OSTRACISM. *n. f.* [*ὀστρακισμός*; *ostracisme*, Fr.] A manner of  
paſſing ſentence, in which the note of acquital or condem-  
nation was marked upon a ſhell which the voter threw  
into a veſſel. Banishment; publick cenſure.  
Virtue in courtiers hearts  
Suffers an *ostracism*, and departs;  
Proſit, eaſe, ſineſs, plenty, bid it go,  
But whither, only knowing you, I know. *Donne.*  
Publick envy is an *ostracism*, that celiſeth men when  
they grow too great; and therefore it is a bridle to keep  
them within bounds. *Bacon's Eſſays*, N<sup>o</sup>. 9.  
Hyperbolus by ſuffering did traduce  
The *ostracism*, and ſham'd it out of uſe. *Cleaveland.*  
This